



## Detroit Jewel

Gas Ranges  
Are a Summer Necessity—So are

## Alaska

Refrigerators.  
Prices no higher than inferior makes and you don't experiment when you buy either.

Chas. G. JURGENS' Son,  
Sole Agents,  
ADAMS AND BROAD,  
Right in the Centre of Furniture District

BYRD LIQUOR BILL  
PASSED BY HOUSE

(Continued From First Page.)

than 500 people can grant a license. There were amendments to reduce this to 200, but without result. One amendment sought to increase it to 1,000, but this received very few votes.

None of the drastic features of the bill as it was first introduced is retained. There was no effort to change the existing closing hours. An important amendment, however, was that of the prohibition of the sale of liquor to minors who buy liquor. Hereafter these youngsters who testify in the grand jury room against a saloon keeper must be convicted and made to pay. Mr. Byrd did not object to this, saying that it was a protection to the saloon men.

## SENATE

Prayer by Rev. H. D. C. MacLachlan opened yesterday's session of the Senate at 11 o'clock.

Favorable reports were received on the House bill providing for the working of roads in Henrico county and a bill to allow a bond issue in Portsmouth for schoolhouses.

A resolution was brought forward by Senator Sale terminating the thanks of the General Assembly to Beverley B. Munford for his recent book, "Setting Forth the Attitude of Virginia as to Slavery."

"This resolution seeks but to pay a just tribute to a splendid work, the result of great research," said Senator Sale. "It is the fruit of the hard labor and scholarly effort of a former member of the General Assembly. The volume shows the attitude of Virginia on the slavery question correctly for the first time."

Joining in the tribute, Senator Folks referred to Mr. Munford in high terms, and pointed out that special credit was due to the author, since he had labored under the harassment of impaired health.

Praising the vindication of Virginia's attitude brought out by the book, Senator Rison seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

**Railroad Charter Repeal.**

Senator Echols presented the report of the special joint committee appointed to confer with the officials of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad and also introduced the bills drawn up by the committee, which were referred to the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation.

The following bills then were passed: The Ward bill amending the act providing a license on moving picture shows; the Lesner bill, changing the name of the Northern Neck County from Northern Neck to Lafayette River; the Lincoln bill, providing that certain Federal office holders may hold municipal offices also; the Wickham bill, requiring the providing of seats for female employees; the Kink bill, which was amended by the committee to the bill providing an amendment to the Constitution so that towns and cities may avail themselves, if desired, of a commission form of government.

A number of uncontested bills were ordered to be engrossed. The bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution, so as to enable cities and towns to avail themselves of a commission form of government.

Senator Hart entered into a caustic criticism of the form of municipal government. He said that he was opposed to tearing to shreds the Constitution without first trying it, and that this innovation ought, on that ground, to be turned down. He believed that such a form of government is not democratic.

From the last of the grasshopper, and the cyclone, where it has been a failure," he said. "It has not worked in Galveston, its chief stronghold, and every objection that was argued to the old form of government can now be urged against the commission form. We are departing from representative government and going back to arbitrary rule. I do not believe in submitting this question to the people, for they do not always perceive the underlying principle when they vote on such changes."

**Amendment Adopted.**

A vigorous defense was set up by Senator Sale, who pointed out many cities where the system had worked successfully, naming Staunton, among others, as a city which had worked well under a modified form of municipal government.

By a vote of 22 to 4 the amendment was passed.

Senator Graciano introduced a bill regarding the charter of West Point, which came in as a financial measure. On motion of Senator Holland, adjournment was taken at 2 o'clock.

## HOUSE

In accordance with the new rule the House met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Page presented the report of the special joint committee on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad charter. It stated that the committee had agreed on a bill which would authorize the merger, while safeguarding the interest of both the State and the company. It was further stated that the committee had been led to believe that if the bill were passed it would result in the surrender of the old charter and a reincorporation. It was recommended that a stay of six months be enacted on the Cooke amendment on the Sunday train bill, to give the road time to perfect its plans.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Giles, the report was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Baker, 500 copies of the State banking bill as amended were ordered to be printed.

**Bills Are Passed.**

The following House bills were passed: To amend the game laws of Sussex and Greensville counties. Patrons, Messrs. Spatig and Yarrall.

To prohibit the granting of charters to banks of less than \$10,000 capital stock. Patron, Mr. Wingo.

A new road law for Sussex county. Patrons, Messrs. Yarrall and West, of Nansemond.

To require common carriers to accept interchangeable mileage coupons on which the exchange of their tickets at stations. The emergency clause was first stricken out. Patron, Mr. Yarrall.

Two companion bills amending the road laws of Rockingham county. Patron, Mr. Good.

To amend the law in relation to liens on crops for advances to farmers. Patron, Mr. Stebbins.

Next came the bill requiring railroads to post notices of delayed trains. Mr. Cox moved to dismiss the bill, as he thought the present law sufficient. Mr. Throckmorton explained that the provisions are extended to stations which have telegraph service, as well as to those which have telegraph service. It further requires roads to State the time when the train leave stations thirty minutes' run away, so that the passenger might figure out the delay instead of taking the statement of the railroad company.

**Hardship on Roads.**

Mr. Williams of Giles, thought this was putting an impossibility on the roads. With the consent of the patron, Mr. Powers, the bill was passed by amendment.

The House then passed a bill providing for the issue of bonds for the erection of two iron bridges across New River in Giles county, and another amending the road law of Giles county. Patrons of both, Mr. Williams, of Giles. The Grigsby bill was then passed by a vote of 45 to 21. It is to compel dentists to complete a course in medicine before practicing. Mr. Pendleton moved to amend the bill, recommending, saying that he thought it a bad bill. Mr. Byrd (Mr. Cox in the chair), opposed the motion, and the House stood by the Speaker. A motion to reconsider was lost.

The hour of 12:30 having arrived, the time for consideration of the Byrd liquor bill, the whole went into committee of the whole with Mr. Williams, of Giles, in the chair.

**Byrd Bill Up.**

Speaker Byrd suggested that the bill be taken up section by section. He said that it was not a radical measure nor was it a wide divergence from the existing law. The Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns had considered it in conjunction with the Holt bill, which has passed the Senate, and had reported it with amendments. It had then, he said, gone to the Committee on Finance, which had made no change as regards the financial feature, but which had put on amendments in policy. These he did not, for the most part, approve of.

The first section was read, defining liquors. In his bill as introduced, Speaker Byrd had struck out the clause in the present law exempting beverages containing less than 2.1 per cent. alcohol. This was the near beer section. This provision had been placed in the bill by the Committee on Finance.

"Now," said the Speaker, "nobody wants near beer, nobody ever did want near beer; nobody ever asked for near beer; nobody ever will want near beer. I hope the Committee of the Whole will agree to cut it out."

Mr. Cox offered an amendment adding the words "and all other intoxicating liquors of any character whatsoever." The bill, said Mr. Cox, was here as a temperance measure, and he wanted to make it complete. In reply to a question, he said it would eliminate the sale of cider if that beverage would be toxicated. Mr. Lion offered an amendment, saying that he would accept pure cider, but that he would not accept near beer. Mr. Cox said that whether or not pure cider would be toxicated was a subject for discussion. Mr. Lion said that if cider were old enough and one drank enough of it, it would intoxicate. Reverting to his declaration that this was a temperance measure, Mr. Bowman said that it was a revenue measure.

**Beware of Cox.**

Mr. Byrd apparently could not see any particular objection at the moment to the Cox amendment, but said that inasmuch as the member from Richmond had voted against the Byrd bill of two years ago, and would vote against this one, he would observe the rule to beware of Greeks bearing gifts. The Cox amendment was lost by a vote of 16 to 48.

No objection was made to the section creating a new kind of license—that of retail shippers.

Then came the section allowing delivery of liquors under a retail license to customers within one mile of the city or town. Mr. Cox moved to make this three miles, as the Richmond delivery wagons that distributed liquor was lost, as was an amendment making it two miles, by a vote of 26 to 33.

No objection was raised to the new provision requiring the names of the consignees to be marked on the packages and shipped. This is in accordance with the new interstate law passed by Congress.

There is no change whatever in the section relating to social clubs.

**Drug Store Sales.**

As to the sale of liquor in drug stores, Mr. Stephenson, of James City, offered a substitute for the section. It was along the line of the Keyser bill, allowing pharmacists, without paying additional license, to sell liquors on prescription.

Mr. Yarrall said he was for local option, and he would not stand for a State law making every drug store a barroom. He had seen the bad effects of this practice in Alabama.

Speaking for his amendment, Dr. Stephenson said that in certain districts, small towns and villages needed liquors for medicinal purposes as much as did cities. A great deal of trouble, he said, is found in getting whiskey for medicinal purposes. He called attention to the safeguards thrown around such sales the way of affidavits from the physicians.

He was opposed by the other Mr. Stephenson, of Bath. The latter said he had practiced law in West Virginia for twenty years, and that in many places in that State where there was no saloon, the law was not enforced. In one town that he knows of there is a drug store which does not keep a drug. In one case a man got ten quarts in one week for medicinal purposes. Some pleasanties occurred here on the subject.

Mr. Cox opposed the amendment. He said he also opposed the Keyser bill. The Stephenson amendment was lost by a large majority, but Mr. Cox insisted on a division, which resulted: Ayes, 6; noes, 83.

Saloon Near Churches.

Taking up next the provision against issuing licenses within 400 feet of churches and schools, Mr. Byrd called on the Finance Committee's amendment making this highway measurement, and not direct measurement.

Mr. Cox offered an amendment striking out this provision entirely. He said that Richmond is locally manufacturing wine, and that it is a saloon as suits her best. She has reduced the number and is placing them where it seems proper to her citizens to do so. He appealed to the committee of the whole to give Richmond local option and let her work out her problems as she wished.

Mr. Byrd opposed this. He had arranged it so that it would not disturb existing licenses.

Mr. Lee offered an amendment exempting cases where the church edifices and congregations are in the saloons being established within 400 feet. He explained that it was the policy in his town of Rocky Mount to restrict saloons to one street, a short one, which has a negro church in the middle. The people of that town are not going to stay on the street. He was afraid it would be impracticable to move the church, and its members would agree to the saloon.

Again speaking to his amendment, Mr. Cox argued that the Legislature should not put a bill putting a price on one man's property over that of another.

The committee amendment was agreed to. The Cox amendment was lost by a vote of 34 to 43. The Lee amendment was agreed to.

**Richmond Exempted.**

Mr. Cox then offered an amendment providing that the near beer clause should not apply to cities having a population of more than 75,000 at the last United States census. It was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Page proposed an amendment which was agreed to, stating that this section should not apply to places already licensed at the time of the passage of the act.

The next section of the bill to be taken up was that prohibiting license to be granted in towns of less than 500 inhabitants. Mr. Byrd had made this 1,000 in his original bill, but it had been reduced to 500, which is the figure in the present law, by the Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

Mr. Lion offered an amendment making it 300. He said he believed in local self-government. The Legislature, he thought, should not deprive the liberties of the people by depriving them of a right to vote. The objection might be raised that these small towns have no adequate police protection. He replied that they cannot be towns unless they have organized governments.

Mr. Byrd opposed this. He thought it would be an unfortunate step backward. If any one part of the present law was satisfactory, in his opinion it was that cutting out licenses in small towns.

**Local Government.**

Mr. Clement announced that he would like to go on record as opposing this section entirely. He believed in local option and said that these sort of laws, instead of promoting temperance, were disastrous to the temperance cause. The bill, he said, was a local self-government came from England and was not a Southern invention. It was repugnant to him to try to force people to be good. If men can be made good by legislation, there is no use in having churches, which could as well be turned into barns.

The change proposed by Mr. Lion said Mr. Oliver, would, so far as he knew, affect but one town in his section of the State—Occoquan. That town had saloons until the passage of the Byrd law two years ago, and he believed 75 per cent. of the population wanted the saloons back. They should, in his opinion, have the right to vote on it. The police protection there was good.

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Committee of the Whole rose and the chair was vacated until 4 o'clock.

**Afternoon Session.**

As soon as the House reconvened, it went into Committee of the Whole with Judge Martin Williams again acting as chairman. He at once put the vote on the near beer amendment, allowing whiskey to be sold in towns of more than 300 people. It was lost—23 to 36.

Mr. Pendleton offered an amendment making the limit 1,000. Only a few scattering votes were cast for this and there was not even a show of hands.

Mr. Lion offered another amendment allowing license in towns of 300 or more people, provided that the person applying was at least 21 years of age, and that the license was for a term of not more than one year, and that police protection would be afforded. It should also be shown that a majority of the people were in favor of such license. It practically re-enacted the old Mann law as applied to towns of between 300 and 500 people.

This would be a step backward, said Mr. Byrd again. The amendment was lost—27 to 44.

The present law allows license to territory contiguous to cities, whether it is a town of 500 people or not. The new bill would put this next to dry cities. There was no objection.

**For Small Distillers.**

Mr. Parr proposed an amendment to the effect that the provisions of the bill should not be applied to distillers who mash ten bushels or more a day, instead of twenty, as in the bill.

Mr. Clement said this was a move for the poor man to help the small manufacturer. "If," he said, "we are going to legislate in the interest of monopoly, let us adjourn and go home."

Mr. Byrd said that Mr. Clement, like Mr. Lion, might have a joker up his sleeve. He would not accept the amendment, and it was lost 32 to 39.

On the question of license fees, Mr. Casey thought there ought to be two grades when referred to the retail shop, since there is wide difference in the amount of business done. Mr. Byrd remarked that the bill was a system of machinery for reports to commissioners of the revenue.

The bill further provided that prohibition should not apply to cider which will produce intoxication, unless sold in quantities of less than five gallons in dry territory. An exception to this rule was made in favor of the man who grows the fruit from which the cider is made. It would not prevent the delivery of cider to the common carrier for shipment into dry territory. Nor should it prevent the growing of the fruit. In other words, the House adopted and Speaker Byrd accepted the entire section proposed by Mr. Templeton as a substitute for section 14 of the bill. This had been asked for by the fruit growers.

**Wine Dealers Win.**

Dr. Dunn offered an amendment striking out the section regarding the manufacture of wine from fruit grown by the maker. He was trying, he said, to protect the wine people and some elder mills in his county. Mr. Byrd said that his bill did not prohibit anybody from buying fruit, but the venerable member from Albemarle was not to be turned from his way. He knew what he wanted and finally got it in the form of an addition to the bill, saying that it should not apply to wine manufactured by the person growing "or buying" the fruit.

The next section increased the minimum of license fees to be paid by brandy distillers who operate only part of the year. Mr. Lee wanted an abatement of the money for that part of the year for which license was not wanted. The members from Franklin took occasion to say that it was the understanding in the recent campaign that there would be no further liquor legislation at this session. The apple people had gotten what they desired, and he wanted relief for the brandy distillers of his county.

Messrs. Bell and Parr also offered amendments reducing this license. Mr. Byrd thought distillers should pay their share of the general increase. They will pay it.

**To Sell Old Booz.**

Mr. Lion moved that the prohibition of sale in dry territory should not apply to distillers who made their product before the passage of the original Byrd law. These were poor men, he said, who could not afford to move to another place to sell their stock, and should be allowed to dispose of it. Mr. Byrd said his old stock would be like the widow's cruse of oil—it would never be exhausted. Mr. Lion's amendment was defeated.

**Hunyadi Janos**  
Natural Laxative Water  
Recommended by Physicians  
Refuse Substitutes  
Best remedy for  
**CONSTIPATION**

territory contiguous to cities, whether it is a town of 500 people or not. The new bill would put this next to dry cities. There was no objection.

**For Small Distillers.**

Mr. Parr proposed an amendment to the effect that the provisions of the bill should not be applied to distillers who mash ten bushels or more a day, instead of twenty, as in the bill.

Mr. Clement said this was a move for the poor man to help the small manufacturer. "If," he said, "we are going to legislate in the interest of monopoly, let us adjourn and go home."

Mr. Byrd said that Mr. Clement, like Mr. Lion, might have a joker up his sleeve. He would not accept the amendment, and it was lost 32 to 39.

On the question of license fees, Mr. Casey thought there ought to be two grades when referred to the retail shop, since there is wide difference in the amount of business done. Mr. Byrd remarked that the bill was a system of machinery for reports to commissioners of the revenue.

The bill further provided that prohibition should not apply to cider which will produce intoxication, unless sold in quantities of less than five gallons in dry territory. An exception to this rule was made in favor of the man who grows the fruit from which the cider is made. It would not prevent the delivery of cider to the common carrier for shipment into dry territory. Nor should it prevent the growing of the fruit. In other words, the House adopted and Speaker Byrd accepted the entire section proposed by Mr. Templeton as a substitute for section 14 of the bill. This had been asked for by the fruit growers.

**Wine Dealers Win.**

Dr. Dunn offered an amendment striking out the section regarding the manufacture of wine from fruit grown by the maker. He was trying, he said, to protect the wine people and some elder mills in his county. Mr. Byrd said that his bill did not prohibit anybody from buying fruit, but the venerable member from Albemarle was not to be turned from his way. He knew what he wanted and finally got it in the form of an addition to the bill, saying that it should not apply to wine manufactured by the person growing "or buying" the fruit.

The next section increased the minimum of license fees to be paid by brandy distillers who operate only part of the year. Mr. Lee wanted an abatement of the money for that part of the year for which license was not wanted. The members from Franklin took occasion to say that it was the understanding in the recent campaign that there would be no further liquor legislation at this session. The apple people had gotten what they desired, and he wanted relief for the brandy distillers of his county.

Messrs. Bell and Parr also offered amendments reducing this license. Mr. Byrd thought distillers should pay their share of the general increase. They will pay it.

**To Sell Old Booz.**

Mr. Lion moved that the prohibition of sale in dry territory should not apply to distillers who made their product before the passage of the original Byrd law. These were poor men, he said, who could not afford to move to another place to sell their stock, and should be allowed to dispose of it. Mr. Byrd said his old stock would be like the widow's cruse of oil—it would never be exhausted. Mr. Lion's amendment was defeated.

**Here and There in the Legislature**

Further hearing on the merits of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac matter will be had on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, when there will be a joint meeting of the Senate and House Committees on Roads and Internal Navigation in the Senate chamber. The two bills yesterday introduced in the General Assembly, relating to the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac charter, will be the subjects of the arguments. Attorney-General Williams, ex-Attorney-General Anderson, the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, and the State proxies of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac have been requested to appear at this hearing.

"Good roads" buttons were distributed freely yesterday by Senator Lassiter, the good roads apostle of the higher branch. Many of the members are wearing them conspicuously.

The Gayle bill, rearranging the judicial circuits of Nelson and Buckingham counties, will be given a special hearing by the Senate Committee on Courts of Justice this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Many will appear to speak.

Changes in the maximum and minimum number of members of municipal governing bodies proposed in a bill by Senator Hart. The measure provides that in cities of 10,000 or more population, the Council shall have a minimum membership of eight members, instead of fourteen, as demanded by the present law. Similarly, in cities of less than 10,000, the Aldermen are four, as against eight in cities under 10,000 in population. The sole governing body shall consist of not less than six nor more than twenty members. The present law makes it not less than eight nor more than forty.

Levy of income taxes for municipal or county purposes by cities, counties or towns is positively inhibited in a bill for which Senator Hart in the patron.

Continuance of the commission to devise a stable method for the maintenance, management and expansion of the educational institutions of the State is provided in a bill fostered by Senator Watkins. This commission was appointed last year, but reported that it was unable, so limited was the time of its members, to make any satisfactory suggestions to the General Assembly. The bill provides that the commission shall be continued until the demands made by the higher educational institutions for money at each session of the General Assembly.

The Turpin amendment was lost. Mr. Lee offered an amendment providing that there should be no revocation of license for offenses if the courts were satisfied that the law was broken by an employee, and that it was done without the consent and against the orders of the employer. This was defeated.

Mr. Good proposed an amendment that any minor or student who should buy liquor should be fined \$20. Mr. Byrd said he would accept this, since it was a protection to saloon keepers. It was agreed to.

Mr. Myers, the patron of the State-wide bill, wanted to add Thursday and Day to those occasions on which liquor cannot be sold. The Speaker said he was not willing to go that far, and the proposition was lost.

No objection was made to forbidding

**Rheumatism**

is instantly relieved by

**SLOAN'S**

**LINIMENT**

Prices, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00.

C. O. D. shipments, which conforms with the new United States law.

**Good-bye to Near-Beer.**

The near-beer section was left out, without objection.

Mr. Turpin offered an amendment making the minimum fine for law violation \$5 instead of \$50. He explained that the Bedford dispensary had once or twice unlawfully violated the law, and the institution had had to pay. The amendment was lost.

A new feature which met general approval was that requiring persons given a jail sentence under the law to work on the roads if physically able to do so.

When this section was reached—"Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the sale of denatured alcohol for use in arts, or for the purpose of fuel, light and power"—it was proposed to add cider. Mr. Byrd opposed this, saying he had already admitted cider to sale quite widely. However, the amendment was carried—37 to 24.

Mr. Byrd demanded a roll call, which the chairman ruled was out of order in committee of the whole. A motion was carried to reconsider. The Speaker said that this would throw the doors wide open to the general sale of cider, which was intoxicating if mixed with sugar. His appeal was successful, and the amendment was lost.

**Keeping the Records.**

There was no objection to making careful records of all shipments both at places of shipment and delivery. Nor was any raised to the prohibition of the storing of liquors in dry territory, and the prevention of signs announcing the sale of liquors where no license has been issued. United States bonded warehouses were excepted from this section.

Considerable discussion was waged around the section prohibiting any person in dry territory from soliciting orders for liquors or acting as agent for the transportation of liquors. Mr. Lee wanted to strike this out, since it would interfere with a man doing a neighborly act in buying whiskey and carrying it to his friend. This was not the intention of the Speaker, who accepted an amendment offered by Mr. Harwood, prohibiting any one from acting as agent for the sale of the liquor. In other words, it allows persons to act as the agent of the buyer and not of the seller.

The emergency clause was agreed to, since it is the intention to charge the highest rates for licenses on May 1. The committee of the whole then rose and reported the bill to the House as amended. Mr. Byrd moved its engrossment.

**Opposes High License.**

Mr. Stubbs said he was a local optionist. He thought, however, the license rates charged in the bill were too high. He did not see the justice in enormous increases. If it is right to license saloons, they should be charged reasonable rates; if wrong, they should not be granted licenses at all.

"At the last session," he said, "I supported both the Byrd liquor bill and the general legislation proposed with pleasure. This time I propose to try to reduce the enormous appropriation for good roads, a total of more than \$400,000, from which my section has received practically no benefit."

As a test on the amount of licenses, he proposed to reduce the wholesale license from \$1,250 to \$500. His motion to this effect was lost.

By a large majority the House engrossed the bill.

The measure was then put upon its final passage and carried to 13.

At 6:27 the House adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day.

PHONE: MADISON 12734. NO. 213. EAST BROAD ST.

**Alexander von Fielitz**  
The distinguished composer, writes:  
"No piano satisfies me any more since I have played the Mason & Hamlin."

**Mason & Hamlin**

I hoped to find one in Berlin because there is such a great American colony here. I missed my good Mason & Hamlin Piano more than ever a few days ago when I had some American musicians at my house. If I were rich I would order one from Boston at once, but, unfortunately, I cannot afford to buy a piano just now. Though I am not a pianist, there come times when I should like to have them play the American piano I prefer to all others."

**HEADQUARTERS EVERYTHING MUSICAL**

**Cable Piano Co.**

**THE PIANO CENTER OF THE SOUTH**

## OIL INSPECTION DECLARED A FAKE

Opposition to Byrd Bill Says

There Is Nothing in It at All.

Srenuous indeed were the kicks put in yesterday morning against the Byrd oil bill by independent oil people. They contended that the State would not be hurt at all, but that the consumer would pay the freight. Still more interesting was the assertion made by an oil man that there is nothing in oil inspection, anyway.

Mr. Harwood, a member of the House from Richmond, appeared before the Committee on Finance of that body. He said that the Standard Oil Company would have no one before the Legislature fighting the Byrd bill, which imposes a tax of half a cent on the gallon, to pay the expenses of the inspection. The only effort, he said, would be to create a new string of officers in this State, for which the consumer in the country, where they do not have electric lights, would pay.